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Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 9 August 2017 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint statement adopted by the participants in the ninth general meeting between the United Nations system and the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, which was held at United Nations Headquarters on 20 and 21 July 2017 (see annex).*

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 126 (h), and of the Security Council, in response to resolutions 1631 (2005) and 2033 (2012).

(*Signed*) António **Guterres**

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

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Annex

Joint statement of the ninth general meeting between the United Nations system and the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions

20 and 21 July 2017, New York

1. The Ninth General Meeting between the United Nations (UN) system and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and its associated institutions was held at the UN Headquarters in New York on 20 and 21 July 2017. The UN Secretary-General, Mr. António Guterres, and the Secretary-General of CARICOM, Ambassador Irwin LaRocque, addressed the participants. The meeting — which enjoyed wide participation of representatives of the CARICOM Secretariat and its associated institutions and of the UN system — was co-chaired by Ambassador Colin Granderson, Assistant Secretary-General, Foreign and Community Relations of the CARICOM Secretariat, and Ms. Martha Doggett, Director, a.i. of the Americas Division of the UN Department of Political Affairs. Mr. Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and Ambassador Granderson delivered closing remarks.

2. The UN Secretary-General congratulated CARICOM on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the General Assembly session during which it was granted observer status at the UN and thanked CARICOM Member States for their leadership on pressing global issues, such as climate change and non-communicable diseases (NCDs). He underlined that the UN system stood ready to help prevent and mitigate the effects of climate change, a global threat and a hurdle for sustainable development which affects, in particular, the most vulnerable countries such as Small Island Developing States (SIDS), including low-lying coastal States. He commended the progress of regional integration in the Caribbean and welcomed the meeting as a means to increase bilateral cooperation between CARICOM and the UN. The UN Secretary-General thanked the Caribbean region for its strong commitment to multilateral diplomacy and expressed his gratitude for CARICOM's longstanding role as an advocate for Haiti. He praised the contributions to the UN by CARICOM nationals who figure prominently among his senior advisers and the UN leadership in general, while calling for CARICOM and the UN to stand together in defense of the rights and well-being of future generations.

3. The Secretary-General of CARICOM expressed the Caribbean Community's appreciation for the support rendered by the UN System to the integration movement and the development of its Member States. He reiterated the Region's commitment to the UN "as a principal forum for multilateral cooperation and a platform from which small States can be seen and heard." He outlined some of the major challenges faced by CARICOM, including the adverse effects of climate change, graduation from concessional development financing based on GDP per capita and not taking into account the inherent vulnerability of SIDS, crime and violence, the illicit trade in drugs and small arms, the threat of terrorism and extreme violence, the blacklisting of CARICOM Member States as non-cooperative tax jurisdictions despite their compliance with the relevant OECD regimens, the withdrawal of correspondent banking relations, and the high economic cost of addressing NCDs. With regard to NCDs, Secretary-General LaRocque welcomed ECOSOC's most recent resolution on their prevention and control, which, inter alia, called for greater financing to facilitate the work of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force. He, also, noted the opportunity provided by the Ninth General Meeting to examine the impact of global changes and developments of significance to SIDS

and to strengthen cooperation between CARICOM and the UN system in relation to those developments.

4. An update was provided on the Caribbean Community, highlighting the links between the Community's four (4) pillars — economic integration, foreign policy coordination, human and social development and security — and the implementation of the Community's first Strategic Plan 2015-2019. The Meeting was also informed of the outcome of the review of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), which highlighted the significant progress made but also the challenges involved in completing implementation. Note was taken of recent decisions of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community further strengthening the integration arrangements and charting the way forward toward making the CSME more effective.

5. As part of the review of the implementation of decisions adopted in the previous General Meeting, the Meeting was informed of progress made in various areas of strategic intervention and received a briefing on the main activities undertaken via the UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF), which has been signed by fourteen (14) CARICOM Member States and twenty (20) UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes. Taking into account that the UN MSDF and CARICOM Strategic Plan 2015-2019 are fully aligned and complementary, the UNDS proposed to use the UN MSDF as the Strategic Framework for collaboration with the UN system, which was welcomed by the CARICOM Secretariat. Thus, CARICOM will continue to engage with the UN system in the Caribbean through the MSDF Annual Coordination Meeting to enhance collaboration and for better and faster results toward the SDGs in the Caribbean region. Also, the UN system will engage with CARICOM and its institutions to build initiatives addressing identified needs and gaps, while ensuring complementarity that may be identified by the MDSF Virtual Policy Networks. This does not preclude the existing MOUs with specific UN Entities. UN Agencies will continue to engage in specific areas of sectoral expertise with CARICOM. The CARICOM side expressed its appreciation to the UN for its support. A brief overview of current changes and developments in the international and hemispheric political and economic environment and their geopolitical and geo-economic implications for the Caribbean Community was presented.

6. The action framework that the UN has adopted regarding SIDS, with particular reference to the SAMOA Pathway, was presented. Participants highlighted the challenges that Caribbean States face in the implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda as well as the goals of the SAMOA Pathway. The aim of the Caribbean Community in achieving a high level of congruity between the developments at the international level on SIDS with its regional strategic plan and the international sustainable development agenda was noted. CARICOM stressed the urgency to take action, mobilize resources, strengthen cooperation and undertake activities needed to achieve the SDG and SAMOA targets. Additionally, the economic and social burden on the region from the epidemics of CHIKV and Zika and the gap in regional health security was noted.

7. The Meeting also focused on the strong linkages between the development of Caribbean States and the environment. The role that the CARICOM Secretariat and the UN system could play in supporting Member States' participation in both regional and global multilateral environment agreements was highlighted. CARICOM's impending engagement in a series of national, subregional and regional consultations on the proposed Community Environment and Natural Resources Policy Framework and First Action Plan was underlined and discussion on these engagements with UN stakeholders was invited.

8. The Meeting also received a report on the energy situation in CARICOM Member States, which depend heavily on fossil fuels and which face technical, environmental and socioeconomic obstacles to improving energy efficiency. Participants were updated on CARICOM's Energy Policy, and the Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap and Strategy (C-SERMS). The Meeting recognized the critical role of energy within the sustainable development agenda of CARICOM SIDS, along with key issues faced by CARICOM in integrating variable renewals and resilience into energy planning and in incorporating energy at the center of development planning. CARICOM pointed out that a sustainable energy architecture, if suitably designed, could play a significant role in empowering Member States with an ability to implement some of the measures that are necessary for adapting to climate change and sea-level rise. It could also support other critical interventions, which are necessary for Member States' sustainable development and resilience building. The General Meeting noted the positive steps made within the Caribbean Community, inclusive of the establishment of the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CREEE), thanks in part to the critical support of international partners.

9. Recognizing that the impacts of climate change will be felt most strongly by SIDS, CARICOM sought support for adaptation and mitigation measures and in implementing national action plants as well meeting commitments under the COP Paris Agreement. Adverse effects include more extreme climate events occurring with more intensity, frequency and unpredictability. The importance of community-level preparedness was highlighted, given the differential impacts of recent hurricanes in the region. The UN recognized the capacity of CARICOM through the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and offered support to strengthen partnerships for joint risk assessment, mobilization of disaster experts and resource mobilization.

10. Additionally, the Meeting noted the multi-dimensional challenges of financing for development. These included the lack of economic resilience and of access to concessional multilateral financing and a worsening of the external public debt situation resulting from a constrained fiscal capacity. Several initiatives were being pursued by CARICOM States toward the achievement of fiscal and debt sustainability, such as a fiscal responsibility framework for the Caribbean Community and an ECLAC initiative on debt for climate change adaptation and debt reduction. The Meeting was also informed of external challenges which exacerbate inherent vulnerabilities. These included the decrease in correspondent banking relations — which disrupted international payments and capital inflows — and the high cost of compliance with the OECD-driven international tax agenda.

11. CARICOM emphasized the need to advance measures to develop sustainable ocean-based economies in the Caribbean and the importance of technical assistance and investments in unlocking the potential of oceans and seas for food security, employment and the economic development of Caribbean countries, especially in the context of SDG 14 — "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development" — and of the outcomes of the UN Oceans Conference held in June 2017. CARICOM also highlighted the ongoing work on the development of a legally binding international instrument under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. The Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP) was spotlighted as a model for protection and sustainable development of marine resources.

12. The important relationship between fisheries and the environment was underscored. In recognition of the blue-growth concept, which focuses on generating economic growth from oceans and seas, CARICOM sought to expand

and sustain the productive potential of fisheries and aquaculture, while developing new opportunities for trade in marine products and improving the resilience of coastal communities. It was posited that although marine conservation and fisheries were treated as separate issues, they were part of the same system. A call was made by CARICOM, therefore, for closer collaboration between the agencies involved in the maritime environment and those involved in fisheries, as well as for continued technical support from the UN system to develop and implement fisheries management plans, strengthen data collection and statistics for evidence-based decision-making, and build human resources in fisheries and oceans management.

13. A presentation was made on CARICOM's Human Resource Development Strategy, which will focus on the development of technical and personal skills to address the workplace, the future of jobs and active citizenship. It was recognized that the opportunities for lifelong learning and certification presented through the proposed seamless system would be crucial in addressing wastage and the current high stratification of outcomes. The importance of an inter-sectoral approach and partnerships at all levels in ensuring successful implementation of the Strategy was stressed.

14. Furthermore, linkages were drawn between the CARICOM's HRD Strategy and the framework for the implementation of SDG 4: "Ensure inclusive and quality for all and promote lifelong learning" on education. It was stressed that, as a basic human right, as a transformational force for poverty eradication, as an engine for sustainability, and as a force for dialogue and peace, education is a fundamental enabler for the enjoyment of other rights. Implementing evidence-based education policies is in fact a key strategy to address all development challenges and uphold the 2030 Agenda.

15. Prioritizing early-childhood development and addressing the need for reform and expansion of higher education were exemplified as commitments to lifelong learning in the region. In order to improve learning outcomes, tackle disparities, prevent dropouts, secure completion of secondary education and increase completion of tertiary education, participants underscored the need to generate tangible outcomes in relation to SDG 4, such as: tying education with employment; moving towards a technology and gender-inclusive approach; developing vocational training based on requirements needed to go into the workforce and ultimately building a culture of human rights.

16. Participants drew attention to the linkages between health and nutrition security, particularly with respect to the child population and underscored the value of the ongoing collaborative work between CARICOM and the UN in securing Food and Nutrition Security with emphasis on reducing the food-import bill through increased food production and trade, wider application of Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS), supporting the Regional NCD Strategy and implementation of effective Agricultural Health and Food Safety Systems. The Meeting was advised of decisions of CARICOM Heads of Government supporting action in these areas and the importance of the Region realizing the potential for the contribution of agriculture. CARICOM expressed its appreciation particularly to the FAO for its ongoing contribution to the Region's agriculture sector.

17. Participants assessed youth development as an accelerating factor for national and regional development, paying attention to the outcomes of CARICOM's Youth Development Action Plan. The benefits of systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective, including a gender perspective in development frameworks, were underscored. Participants agreed on the need to foster the use and collection of data and application of gender-analysis tools such as the CARICOM Gender Equality Indicators as a means to support and amplify Governments' capacity to achieve

gender equality and monitor and assess its SDG implementation. Participants welcomed the decision of the CARICOM Heads of Government during the 28th Inter-sessional Meeting celebrated in February of 2017 in Guyana to endorse the "Every Caribbean Women, Every Caribbean Child Initiative" and to take actions to address women's, girls', children's and adolescent's health. Attention was drawn to the fact that gender equality, including the prevention of gender-based violence and adolescent pregnancy, as well as combating NCDs and HIV requires a multi-sectoral approach that relies on the availability of sex-disaggregated data as a minimum requirement in all monitoring frameworks.

18. UN participants praised CARICOM's leadership in raising global awareness of NCDs. Cooperation options between the UN and CARICOM to improve Caribbean States' health systems were explored, including sexual reproductive health and "Fast Tracking" the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, under a convening role of CARICOM/PANCAP.

19. The regional challenges regarding transnational organized crime and citizen security were discussed. CARICOM highlighted its concerns regarding the escalating crime and violence in the region and their deleterious impact on society and the need for support for interventions to eradicate this scourge. Participants agreed on the need to maintain a comprehensive approach to security issues.

20. Responding to the priorities emphasized by CARICOM, the UN also stood ready to continue to support the Caribbean region in strengthening the approach to citizen security through tackling key areas of concern, including criminal intelligence and the control of small arms and light weapons, as well as the strengthening of capacities at both the national and regional levels for statistics. UNODC applauded the work of the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) in the development and drafting of the Caribbean Agreement for the Return and Sharing of Recovered Assets and pledged to continue to support the development, adoption and subsequently the implementation of the Agreement in the region. As the Caribbean region, led by IMPACS, seeks to strengthen its capacity to prevent, combat and prosecute terrorism through the development of a Caribbean Counter Terrorism Strategy — currently under development — the UN System aimed to support the implementation of the Strategy through the focus on region-wide strengthening of the legal counter terrorism framework, at both the national and regional levels, in line with UN Security Council resolutions.

21. An overview was provided of the University of the West Indies (UWI)'s 2017-2022 Strategic Plan, which is focused on expansion of access to tertiary education, alignment of industry and academia for wealth creation and economic growth, and UWI's agility to respond to global opportunities. In highlighting the UWI's current thematic research areas, synergies with the MSDF in the Caribbean, the SDGs and CARICOM development goals were identified, with the UWI pledging to increase UN access to its research and graduate talent.

22. Participants agreed that the Ninth UN-CARICOM General Meeting achieved its goals of strengthening the existing partnership between the two organizations and identifying ways to maximize progress in the priority areas of cooperation. The Tenth UN-CARICOM General Meeting is expected to take place at the CARICOM Headquarters in Georgetown, Guyana, in 2019.

New York, 21 July 2017

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 34
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 22 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of July 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the identical letters dated 22 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed in July 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 July	0900	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, in the Jabal al-Shahal area near the Radar position, the Israeli enemy continued work on a dirt road that it had begun building on 27 April 2017. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers who deployed in the surrounding area. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction site. Earthen berms were raised along the side of the road that faces liberated Lebanese territory. At 1800 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest, along with a mechanized patrol, remained at the location with the construction vehicles.
	1800	As the civilian Shibli Abd Isa was herding livestock 40 metres from the Blue Line on the outskirts of the town of Ramiya, a landmine that had been left behind by the Israeli enemy exploded, injuring him critically and severing his left foot. He died of his injuries at 0300 hours on 3 July 2017.
3 July	0900	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, in the Jabal al-Shahal area near the Radar position, the Israeli enemy continued work on a dirt road that it had begun building on 27 April 2017. The enemy used five trench-diggers, two D9 bulldozers and three trucks, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 25 soldiers who deployed in the surrounding area. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction site. Earthen berms were raised along the side of the road that faces liberated Lebanese territory in order to obstruct the view. The work ended at 1800 hours. Some of the soldiers left and headed into occupied territory, while the construction vehicles and a mechanized patrol remained in place.
4 July	0900	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, in the Jabal al-Shahal area near the Radar position, the Israeli enemy continued work on a dirt road that it had begun building on 27 April 2017. The enemy used five trench-diggers, two D9 bulldozers and three trucks, which were escorted by an enemy patrol comprising approximately 25 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. The enemy also raised earthen berms along the side of the road that faces liberated Lebanese territory in order to obstruct the view. The work ended at 1800 hours. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest remained at the location with the construction vehicles.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
5 July	0900	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, in the Jabal al-Shahal area near the Radar position, the Israeli enemy continued work on a dirt road that it had begun building on 27 April 2017. The enemy used five trench-diggers, two D9 bulldozers and three trucks, which were escorted by an enemy patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers who deployed in the surrounding area. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction site. At 1800 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest remained at the location with the construction vehicles.
6 July	0830	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, in the Jabal al-Shahal area near the Radar position, the Israeli enemy continued work on a dirt road that it had begun building on 27 April 2017. The enemy used five trench-diggers, two D9 bulldozers and three trucks, which were escorted by an enemy patrol comprising approximately 25 soldiers who deployed in the surrounding area. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction site. Earthen berms were raised along the side of the road that faces liberated Lebanese territory. At 1800 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest remained at the location with the construction vehicles.
	1300	As the shepherd Ismail Zahra was tending to a herd of livestock on the outskirts of the town of Shab'a, in the Jabal Shahal area (Khallah al-Wasi'ah), an Israeli enemy foot patrol tried but failed to kidnap him. He fled with his herd in the direction of the town of Shab'a. During the attempted kidnapping, two members of the patrol violated the line of withdrawal (the Blue Line that demarcates territory with respect to which Lebanon maintains a claim) by some 20 metres. The patrol left in the direction of occupied territory.
9 July	0830	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, in the Jabal al-Shahal area near the Radar position, the Israeli enemy continued work on a dirt road that it had begun building on 27 April 2017. The enemy used five trench-diggers, two D9 bulldozers and three trucks to transport the soil. The construction vehicles which were escorted by an enemy patrol comprising approximately 20 soldiers who deployed near the site. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction site. Earthen berms were raised along the side of the road that faces liberated Lebanese territory. At 1730 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers returned into occupied territory, but the construction vehicles and the mechanized patrol remained in place.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1030	In the Ruwaysat al-Alam locality on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising approximately 12 soldiers positioned itself near the Ruwaysat al-Alam position. Four soldiers violated the line of withdrawal (the Blue Line that demarcates territory with respect to which Lebanon maintains a claim), entering some 50 metres into liberated Lebanese territory. At 1100 hours they departed in the direction of the aforementioned position.
10 July	0830	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, in the Jabal al-Shahal area near the Radar position, the Israeli enemy continued work on a dirt road that it had begun building on 27 April 2017. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers who deployed in the surrounding area. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction site. In the course of the construction work, some Israeli enemy trucks brought in gravel and spread it on the dirt road and raised earthen berms along the side of the road that faces liberated Lebanese territory. At 1800 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest, along with a mechanized patrol, remained at the location with the construction vehicles.
11 July	0900	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, in the Jabal al-Shahal area near the Radar position, the Israeli enemy continued work on a dirt road that it had begun building on 27 April 2017. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers who deployed in the surrounding area. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction site. Earthen berms were raised along the side of the road that faces liberated Lebanese territory. At 1730 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest remained at the location with the construction vehicles.
12 July	0705-0800	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, opposite the town of Maysat, the Israeli enemy pointed a Merkava tank cannon towards Lebanese territory.
	1000	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Alma al-Sha'b, the Israeli enemy installed a new surveillance camera atop the transmission tower at position *ghayn*-23 west of Adami (Cobra position).
17 July	1440	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Udaysah (at the Panorama point), an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Defender vehicle, a pickup truck and a civilian Rapid vehicle approached. Three soldiers disembarked and mounted a camera atop a 10-metre pole. They then pointed the camera towards Lebanese territory. At 1520 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work and the vehicles and the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
18 July	0800	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Kafr Killa-Udaysah road, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Defender vehicle, a pickup truck and a civilian Rapid vehicle approached. Three soldiers disembarked and mounted a camera atop a 10-metre pole. They then pointed the camera towards Lebanese territory. At 1230 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work and the vehicles and soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory.
	0900	As Nidal Ahmad Salhab (who works for a Norwegian demining organization) was clearing minefield No. 575 on the outskirts of the town of Tayr Harfa, in Tyre district, an M77 cluster bomb left behind by the Israeli enemy exploded. He was struck by bomb fragments and his right hand was injured.
	1730	As Mukhawwal Mukhawwal was tending to a herd of livestock on the outskirts of the towns of Ayta al-Sha'b and Rumaysh, a landmine left behind by the Israeli enemy exploded and killed two goats.
20 July	1630-1800	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, from their post at the Radar position, Israeli enemy forces directed several bursts of light- and medium-weapon fire at the surrounding area.
22 July	1730	From inside occupied territory, opposite Sahl al-Khiyam, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle and a pickup truck approached. Four soldiers disembarked and carried out maintenance work on the technical fence. The patrol left at 1915 hours and headed towards occupied territory.
25 July	1630	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, at the Shaykh Abbad position opposite Hula, an Israeli enemy pickup truck equipped with a surveillance camera and carrying eight soldiers approached. The soldiers pointed the camera at Lebanese territory. Two soldiers carried out maintenance work on the transmission tower at the aforementioned position. The vehicles and soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory at 1930 hours.

Sea violations committed in July 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 July	0130-0230	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for a five-minute period and then again for a 10-minute period.
	0333-0415	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, two Israeli enemy military launches each directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period and then again for a five-minute period and broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1943	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 190 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
4 July	0200	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch opened fire with military weapons in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters.
	0200	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a 30-minute period.
	0920	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 330 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
6 July	0325-0550	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	0325-0550	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch opened fire with military weapons in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters.
	0922	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 85 metres. The crew of that launch used a loudspeaker to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was inside Lebanese territorial waters, with a view to driving towards the north. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
7 July	1830	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 270 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 July	1815	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
10 July	0932	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 15-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 85 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
11 July	0945	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 350 metres, sounding warning sirens and broadcasting over loudspeakers in Hebrew. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
12 July	0845	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 203 metres, sounding warning sirens. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1225	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 20-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 50 metres, releasing a diver opposite the first buoy. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1310	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 35-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 330 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1850	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 297 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
13 July	0905	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1050	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and five minutes, proceeding some 190 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. It released two divers and towed the so-called second buoy. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1203	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 30-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 315 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1220	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 15-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 278 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
14 July	0930	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1920	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
15 July	0451	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 12-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 480 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0515	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and 40 minutes, and proceeded on its way for some 140 metres. The launch warned off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was inside Lebanese territorial waters by sounding warning sirens, directing a searchlight and detonating noise bombs inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
16 July	0453	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 480 metres. It directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of two minutes. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0620-0630	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch sounded warning sirens several times and detonated a noise bomb inside Lebanese territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0700	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 150 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0905	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 102 metres. The crew of that launch sounded warning sirens to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
17 July	1823	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 314 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
18 July	0225	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for a three-minute period.
	0225-0313	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a 29-minute period and then again for a two-minute period. The crew also sounded warning sirens and broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew.
	0240	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, two Israeli enemy military launches violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 35-minute period, and proceeded on their way for some 185 metres. They used a loudspeaker to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was inside Lebanese territorial waters and directed a searchlight towards it to drive it north. The launches then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1051	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for a six-minute period.
	1051	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 29-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1110 hours, it violated the boundary again for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1124 hours, it violated the boundary a third time for a 23-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 425 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1150	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, two Israeli enemy military launches violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 20-minute period, and proceeded on their way for some 50 metres. The launches then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 July	0340	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period.
	0452	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 333 metres. It directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of two minutes and broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0500	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period and broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew.
	0539	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 12-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 315 metres. It directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters, broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew and sounded warning sirens. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0603	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 330 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
20 July	0205-0240	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters five times, the first and second times for one minute, the third time for 10 minutes, the fourth time for five minutes and the fifth time for 10 minutes.
	0243	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0250	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 315 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0333	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0523	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 390 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0603	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 40 metres. The launch sounded warning sirens to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0919	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 135 metres. The launch sounded warning sirens and detonated noise bombs in Lebanese territorial waters in order to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
21 July	0338	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 15-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0415	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 32-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 400 metres. At 0419 hours, it directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of one minute, and at 0437 hours, it directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of two minutes and released an explosive device in Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
23 July	0438	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and 12 minutes, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. It directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two periods of one minute each and released an explosive device into Lebanese waters. At 0520 hours, the launch released a second explosive device into the waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1640	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 100 metres, releasing an explosive device inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
25 July	0745	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 25-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 100 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0940	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 20-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 60 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1000	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 36-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 400 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1008	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 32-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1825	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 17-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1900	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a nine-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 80 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
26 July	0500	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 25-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 60 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0529	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 240 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0547	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0607	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for an eight-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 200 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0720	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 60 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. It also released an explosive device in Lebanese waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0840	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 150 metres. At 0842 hours it released a red ball into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0845	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 222 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0855	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 25-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 60 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0900	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 50-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 190 metres. The launch was towing a buoy, which was installed in place of the buoy that it had towed on 13 July 2017. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0910	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 29-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1010	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 190 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1125	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 54-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1126	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 46-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 575 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1812	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 330 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 July	0416	At 0416 hours on 7 July, off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and 4 minutes, and proceeded on its way for some 150 metres. The crew of that launch warned off two Lebanese fishing vessels that were inside Lebanese territorial waters by directing a searchlight towards the vessels and detonating a noise bomb in the waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0420	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 15-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 220 metres. It directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of five minutes. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0837	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and 28 minutes, and proceeded on its way for some 650 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0840	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and 25 minutes, and proceeded on its way for some 650 metres. The so-called fourth buoy, which had been towed in at an earlier date, was installed. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0924	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and 11 minutes, and proceeded on its way for some 460 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
28 July	0430	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for an 11-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
29 July	1800	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
30 July	0605	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 205 metres. It also broadcast over loudspeakers in Hebrew and sounded warning sirens for one minute. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0612 hours, it violated the boundary again for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 140 metres. It sounded warning sirens for a one-minute period The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0917	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations committed in July 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 July	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1630 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2210 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
3 July	1135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2050 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, the Shuf, Kasrawan and Matn before leaving at 1800 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1505	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2005 hours over Rumaysh.
	2020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0620 hours on 4 July over Kafr Killa.
4 July	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2355 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1745 hours over Naqurah.
	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil, Zagharta, Bisharri, Kasrawan and Matn before leaving at 1515 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1410	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1535 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
5 July	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Ba'abda and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1855 hours over Naqurah.
	1215	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1425 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1430	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 1850 hours over Naqurah.
	1750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1940 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2105	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1020 hours on 6 July over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 July	1240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0010 hours on 7 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
7 July	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, the Shuf and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1950 hours over Aytarun.
	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2055 hours over Rumaysh.
8 July	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0930 hours over Naqurah.
	0835	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1445 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1815 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0110 hours on 9 July over Rumaysh.
	1810	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1900 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	2045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2045 hours over Rumaysh.
9 July	0055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0915 hours over Naqurah.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1955 hours over Aytarun.
	2155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0730 hours on 10 July over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
10 July	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 2235 hours over Rumaysh.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0600 hours on 11 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
11 July	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the South. It circled over the South before leaving at 1555 hours on 11 July over Rumaysh.
12 July	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 1325 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1910 hours over Rumaysh.
	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0150 hours on 13 July over Rumaysh.
13 July	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Ba'abda, Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 2335 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1225 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1605 hours over Naqurah.
14 July	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Zahlah before leaving at 1730 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2010 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
15 July	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1510 hours over Kafr Killa.
16 July	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1650 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, Batrun district and Jubayl district before leaving at 1405 hours over Naqurah.
17 July	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 0710 hours over Rumaysh.
	0920	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1050 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
18 July	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1700 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1815 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Akkar and Hirmil before leaving at 1500 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2235 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
19 July	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1830 hours over Rumaysh.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1915 hours over Aytarun.
	1030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2015 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2120 hours over Aytarun.
20 July	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1530 hours over Rumaysh.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1530 hours over Rumaysh.
21 July	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1825 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 2215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
22 July	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2315 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
23 July	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1620 hours over Naqurah.
	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1535 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1420	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Shab'a Farms. It circled over Hasbayya and the South before leaving at 2010 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2315 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
24 July	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1455 hours over Naqurah.
	0950	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Rumaysh.
	1120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1350 hours over Rumaysh.
	1415	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2120 hours over Naqurah.
	1610	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1750 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1910 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2055 hours over Kafr Killa.
25 July	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1750 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1350	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Shuf and Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 1635 hours over Yarun.
	1425	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Sidon. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Dinniyah, Zagharta and Bisharri before leaving at 2325 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1500	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1610 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	2120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2355 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0610 hours on 26 July over Naqurah.
26 July	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1915 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South, Beirut and Ba'abda before leaving at 1735 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1800 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, Baalbek, Hirmil and Akkar before leaving at 0640 hours on 27 July over Kafr Killa.
	2110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0710 hours on 27 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
27 July	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1940 hours over Aytarun.
	0915	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1125 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1645 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2300 hours over the Shab'a Farms.
28 July	0550	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0840 hours over Aytarun.
	1030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 2255 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1550	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1940 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0615 hours on 29 July over Rumaysh.
29 July	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1025 hours over Rumaysh.
	1020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1940 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0150 hours on 30 July over Alma al-Sha'b.
30 July	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0910 hours over Rumaysh.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1915 hours over Rumaysh.
	1145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 2315 hours over Rumaysh.
31 July	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1850 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2315 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0120 hours on 1 August over Rumaysh.